June 4, 1772. NUMB. 2267.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WARSAW, February 22.

AN expreſs arrived here yeſterday from Dantzic with advice, that on a repreſentation being made to the King of Pruſſia, by ſeveral Palatines and Senators of Poliſh Pruſſia, he had ſent orders to Major General Belling, that he ſhould no longer exact proviſion for the troops under his command. Theſe orders did not arrive however, till the people were periſhing for want.

Conſtantinople, Feb. 3. It is reported here, that Ali Bey has ſworn fidelity to the Ruſſians, and that by the help of their fleet, he has taken the iſle of Cyprus, and has given them a port on it; and that the Ruſſians having now a free navigation in all the ports of Egypt, are furniſhing themſelves with proviſions from Alexandria. It is ſaid, that the Grand Vizir has called the famous Cara Oſman Oglou, formerly Governor of Smyrna, to be about his perſon.

We have received accounts here, that Prince Heraclius has broken the truce which he had agreed to with the Porte, and joined the Ruſſians.

Hamburgh, March 20. The Court and domeſtics of Queen Carolina Matilda are changed, and at the head of the former is the Lady D'Ahlefeldt. A penſion of 30,000 crowns is ſaid to be aſſigned to her Majeſty: It is added, that the Miniſters who were ſent to her at Cronenbourg the 8th of this month, were with her only a quarter of an hour, being charged with only one queſtion, to which they were to receive her anſwer. They returned on the 13th, but it is not confirmed that they were attended by Mr. Keith.

Warſaw, March 11. Notwithſtanding tranquillity ſeems again eſtabliſhed in Lithuania, it is not ſo here; for it ſeems as if a freſh attempt was apprehended againſt our Sovereign's life. The Ruſſians are all night under arms, and have placed piquets in all the ſquares, and cannon in all the ſtreets; the caſtle guard has been reinforced with 100 men; as ſoon as it is duſk chains are put acroſs the gates, and no perſon in a carriage is ſuffered to enter after eight o'clock, nor on foot after ten. It is ſaid, that theſe meaſures are taking on a report of ſome ſpies who have been arreſted, and who report that more than 300 Confederates of Pulawſki's corps are already in the town, and that more are expected ſoon. For which reaſon Gen. Bibikow is aſſembling all the troops he can get, and has poſted a party in our ſuburbs.

Vienna, March 18. Laſt Sunday morning advice was received, that Count Colloredo, Prince Biſhop of Gurck, and ſon of Prince Colloredo, Vice Chancellor of the Empire, had been unanimouſly, on the 14th inſtant, elected Archbiſhop of Saltzburgh.

Weſtminſter, April 1. This day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Mr. Quarme, Yeoman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers: The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal aſſent to

"An Act for the better regulating the future marriages of the Royal Family.

"An Act for explaining and amending an Act made in the ſeventh year of his preſent Majeſty, entituled, an Act for taking off the inland duty of one ſhilling per pound weight upon all Black and Singlo Teas conſumed in Great Britain; and for granting a drawback upon the exportation of Teas to Ireland, and the Britiſh dominions in America, for a limited time, upon ſuch indemnification to be made in reſpect thereof by the Eaſt India Company, as is therein mentioned; for permitting the exportation of Teas, and ſmaller quantities than one lot to Ireland, or the ſaid dominions in America; and for preventing Teas ſeized and condemned from being conſumed in Great Britain; and for ſettling certain doubts and diſputes which have ariſen upon the ſaid Act of Parliament." And to twenty other public, and forty three private Bills.

LONDON, *April* 3.

Yeſterday the Hon. Houſe of Commons agreed to the report of their reſolution of Wedneſday for granting 1,800,000l. to his Majeſty, to be raiſed by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the firſt aids to be granted in the next Seſſions of Parliament, and ordered in a bill purſuant to their ſaid reſolution.

A Lieutenant of the navy, who went out about the ſame time the Aurora ſailed for the Eaſt Indies, was unfortunately (from a gale of wind ſpringing up, and the ſhip he belonged to being obliged to cut her cables, and ſtand out to ſea) left on ſhore with his ſon, a young lad of thirteen, on the Iſland of Madagaſcar, where they were directly ſtripped by the natives, who however did them no other miſchief, but obliged them to travel to a diſtant part of the Iſland, where they continued above twenty months, lying in the fields, till they were quite the colour of Negroes, and living on vegetables and raw ſhell fiſh: At length, an Engliſh veſſel happily touched near the place where they were, and brought them off. They are come home ſafe on board the Stag man of war.

The above Gentleman was examined on Monday laſt by the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, who liberally made him a preſent of five hundred guineas, and have, in the ſtrongeſt manner, recommended him and his ſon to the patronage of the Lords of the Admiralty.

They write from Jamaica, that the Spaniards have got at the Havannah 17 ſail of men of war of the line, compleatly manned, beſides frigates and other armed veſſels.

They write from the Hague, that there are now building in the ſeveral ports of France, five ſhips of war of 84 guns, ſeven of 70 guns, nine of 50 guns, and 11 frigates of 30 guns each.

Twelve ſhips of the line are ordered to cruize in the Bay of Biſcay.

By a letter from Copenhagen, dated March 9, there is advice, that the Commiſſioners who have the charge of enquiring into the facts laid againſt the State priſoners, have examined all the letters and papers delivered to them, but have found none that affect the Queen in the leaſt, and that it is believed that ſhe is innocent of every charge alledged againſt her; as to the reſt of the State priſoners, it is imagined that their principal crime conſiſts in oppoſing the Queen Dowager in all her plans, and it is not doubted but that ſome of them will ſuffer death. The letter adds, that the weather has been more ſevere there than has been known for many years, that the ſea is full of ice, and it is believed it will not be clear till the latter end of April, or beginning of May.

April 4. A gentleman was lately, at a Coffee-houſe, complaining that the Court, ever ſince the beginning of the preſent Reign, had never been uniform or conſiſtent in their behaviour, that they were continually changing of Miniſters, and conſtantly fluctuating in their meaſures.----You forget, ſays a Gentleman, two points which they have invariably kept in view, the diſgracing of the great Whig families which ſecured the throne to George the Firſt, and the promoting and encouraging of Tories and Jacobites.

A correſpondent obſerves, it is ſomewhat remarkable, that the Royal aſſent ſhould be given to the Marriage Act on the 1ſt of April, of all days in the year, as if it was to ſhew that there are more April fools in the world beſides Squire Morgan.

Thurſday laſt, part of the baggage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, arrived in the Venus Frigate, and was carried to Glouceſter-houſe, in upper Groſvenor-ſtreet. His Royal Highneſs is expected home the 28th of this month.

The report of the Duke and Dutcheſs of Cumberland intending to make a journey, in order to meet the Duke of Glouceſter, and accompany him home, is totally falſe.

By letters from Penſacola there is advice, that the French have poſſeſſed themſelves entirely of the Spaniſh trade at New Orleans.

Letters from Peterſburgh adviſe, that a new beaver hat manufactory was juſt eſtabliſhed there, under the patronage of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Some Spaniſh agents, as we are credibly informed, are now very buſy in engaging Britiſh ſhip carpenters to go over to Cadiz, to be employed in the dock-yards of that kingdom.

The Pretender was married the 28th of laſt month, at St. Germains, in France, by proxy, to a Princeſs of Stolberg, who ſet off immediately for Italy to join him.

Colonel Keith, now Sir John Murray Keith, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Denmark, is appointed to the command of the 47th regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant General Laſcelles, deceaſed.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, March 27.

"We have three poſts due from Sweden, and two from Denmark, owing to the Great and Little Belt being frozen, ſo as to render the paſſage not only difficult but dangerous. However, we are informed by good authority, that the Daniſh Miniſtry is not a little embarraſſed to find out how to ſatisfy Colonel Keith, the Britiſh Miniſter at Copenhagen, who has demanded a categorical anſwer, in the name of the King his maſter, concerning the fate of the Queen. It is ſaid that the King of Denmark will ſoon go to Holſtein, and that during his abſence the Counts de Struenſee and de Brandt will be executed. The other priſoners, it is thought, will be ſet at liberty, there not being ſufficient proofs againſt them to affect their lives."

April 5. Laſt week ſome gentlemen of fortune arrived in town from Guernſey, to ſolicit the grant of certain tracts of land, on the banks of the Miſſiſippi, in North-America, with an intention to be ſettled with French Proteſtant families from Normandy.

It is ſaid that the King, who has frequently expreſſed his diſapprobation of the cuſtom at the Chapel Royal of ſaluting him at the Altar from the Pulpit, has now actually given orders, that no homage ſhall henceforth be paid in the houſe of God, but to the King of Kings.

It is ſaid, that the Portugal merchants of this city have, within a few days, received commiſſions for goods to the value of 10,000l.

By a Gentleman arrived in town laſt week from Breſt, we learn that a Rear Admiral was to ſet ſail from that port in a few days, with three ſhips of 74 guns, two of 60, and three of 40 each, but that their deſtination was kept a profound ſecret.

Letters from Rome ſay, that the Pope being informed, that the Apoſtolic Chamber was in great want of money, had given thereto half the revenues of the Compoenda, which belonged to his Holineſs.

They write from Paris, that they have received ſeveral private letters from Spain, importing that freſh troubles were breaking out in different parts of that kingdom, on account of the farms lately eſtabliſhed by his Catholic Majeſty.

We hear that Prince Charles of Lorrain intends to pay a viſit to the Britiſh Court this ſummer.

April 6. It is not uncommon for perſons who have long acted againſt the conviction of their conſciences, to be at laſt given up as reprobate, and ſeized with a fatal blindneſs, like that of the Jews. Thus hardened in erroneous, impolitic, and deſtructive conduct, the Miniſtry contemn the cries of the poor, and rely upon that infamous corruption for their ſupport, which hath been the cauſe of the people's complaints. On the very brink of a precipice they ſee no danger. Nothing can open their eyes. *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.* The blackeſt clouds from every quarter are collecting, and yet they ſeem to apprehend no ſtorm. But when the thunder of popular reſentment ſhall roll, and its avenging lightnings flaſh, where will they fly for ſhelter? From the unregarded grievances of the people, and their intollerable want of the neceſſaries of life, what dreadful commotions may we not fear? In Ireland, popular inſurrections, ariſing from the ſame cauſes, have already commenced. The people there are up in arms, and have, it is ſaid, fought and beat the military. Is there not too much reaſon to apprehend, that the ſame cauſe will have the ſame effect in this kingdom? The people, now ſtarving here, may probably think they may as well die by fire and ſword as by famine; and yet, what ſteps have the Miniſtry taken to relieve the preſſing neceſſities of the poor, and prevent the terrible calamities of a general commotion? Is not ſuch a conſideration of infinitely higher importance, and much more wanted, than ſtretching the prerogative of the Crown, and paſſing a bill for the future marriages of the Royal Family? If the Miniſtry have any regard for their own ſafety, they would, one would think, hearken to the cries of the people, and immediately take ſuch ſalutary meaſures as may relieve their urgent neceſſities:---For dreadful will be the conſequences, if they are left to the law of nature, and ſhall carve out a cure for themſelves.

A moſt powerful Lady at the Court of St. James's, in uniting her influence with the Scottiſh Faction, has been wiſe enough to make certain pecuniary ſtipulations for herſelf; to ſecure immediate advancement for her brethren in his Majeſty's electoral dominions, and to obtain for them a promiſe, *in futuro*, of naturalization, with Engliſh honours and offices.

THIS day was committed to the public Goal of Kent county, on Delaware, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a young fellow, about 20 years of age, tall and ſlim, ſmooth faced, dreſſed in a ſailor's ſhort waiſtcoat of ſwanſkin, a woollen cap, and blue and white ſtriped long trowſers. He at firſt called himſelf JOHN THARP, but has ſince declared his name to be EDMUND PRICE, and that he ran away from his Maſter Captain JOHN HAILY, of New-York, about four months ago, at Charleſtown, South Carolina. His Maſter is deſired to pay charges, and take him away, or he will, in ſix weeks, be ſold for his priſon fees, by

Kent County Goal, May 25, 1772. JOHN BULLEN, Goaler. ‡

A PLANTATION,

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

CONTAINING 162 ACRES of LAND, about two miles from the Borough of BRISTOL, in Bucks county, ſituate on the river Delaware, and about a mile from Neſhaminy Ferry; bounded by lands of Thomas Clifford, Dr. Denormandie, and the ſaid river, being a pleaſant ſituation; there are on the premiſes, a good orchard, frame houſe and barn, partly new, and other conveniences, with 30 or 40 acres of ſwamp meadow ground, part of which is cleared. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may have the ſame on reaſonable terms, by giving good ſecurity for the purchaſe-money, and paying intereſt.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1772. JOSEPH MORRIS. *Theſe.*

BACON and STROUD

HAVE imported, in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol, and Liverpool, a good aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, which they will ſell low for caſh, or ſhort credit, at their ſtore, the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

N. B. A large aſſortment of Engliſh felt and caſtor HATS and hat TRIMMINGS, alſo a quantity of good INDIGO.

Job Bacon continues to carry on the Hatting Buſineſs, as uſual, of whom may be had Beaver, Caſtor and Raccoon Hats, wholeſale and retail. ¶

Briſtol Borough, June 4, 1772.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber has erected, in the Borough of Briſtol, a good STABLE for Horſes, and a Shed for holding Carriages, and propoſes keeping a LIVERY STABLE, having provided the beſt of Hay and Oats, and a careful Perſon to attend them.----The Encouragement of the Public, in an Undertaking attempted for their Service, will be gratefully acknowledged, by their real Friend, JOSEPH MERRICK. ‖

MARTIN DELANY

Having lately ſettled at Appoquiminy Bridge (commonly called Cantwell's Bridge) on the great road from Philadelphia to Dover, on Delaware,

TAKES the liberty of acquainting the public of his keeping TAVERN, and that ſuch Gentlemen as pleaſe to make a ſtage of his houſe, may depend on the beſt uſage, as he has laid in a variety of the firſt wines, ſpirits, &c. he has, at a great expence, compleatly refitted the ſtables, and the cauſeways, leading from his houſe, are made very ſafe and pleaſant. *May* 26, 1772. 4 *W.*

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes, on the Seventh Day of the week, the 13th inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening (purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph Town, deceaſed)

A GOOD two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with fire places in each room, with a good cellar, and a kitchen in part of it, ſituate on the South ſide of Chriſtian-ſtreet, between Front and Water or Swanſon-ſtreets, not far from Joſeph Wharton's wharff, Southwark; the lot is 20 feet front, and 80 feet deep, on a 30 feet alley. Alſo one other Lot, adjoining the above-mentioned Lot, of the ſame dimenſions, with a wooden ſhop thereon. The whole is ſubject to a groundrent of Two Shillings currency per annum. Half the purchaſe money to be paid down, three months credit for the other half, giving ſecurity, if required.

JANE TOWN, Executrix, JOHN PARRISH, Executor. ¶

Said *Parriſh* has for ſale, a quantity of neat and well poliſhed Flag-ſtones and Chimney-pieces, lately imported from England.

Sixth Month 1ſt, 1772.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 18th of this inſtant, at the dwelling-houſe of David George, in Blockley Townſhip, Philadelphia county,

ALL the horſes, cows, young cattle, ſheep and ſwine, working oxen, cart, waggon and gears, ploughs, a harrow, and other implements of huſbandry, wheat and rye in the ground; together with all his houſhold and Kitchen Furniture; alſo two thirds of an undivided right in a Schuylkill boat, of about ten tons burthen, and ſeveral other articles, too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at 9 o'clock. Attendance and credit will be given by JOHN ROBERTS, Miller, JOHN PRICE, JESSE GEORGE, THOMAS GEORGE, JOHN ZELL, Aſſignees.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to ſaid David George are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt him, are requeſted to bring them to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted. ‡

RUN away the 13th of May, 1772, from the ſubſcriber, living in Hopewell townſhip, York county, a ſervant man, named JAMES SMITH, he came from Old England, is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black hair; had on a whitiſh coloured jacket, with ſleeves, an old fine ſhirt, coarſe hickory trowſers, much patched, old ſhoes, with buckles, not fellows, and an old felt hat, with a remarkable ſcar on each ſide of his throat. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN GIBSON.

Cheſter, May 26, 1772.

RUN away from his bail, about a week ago, a certain SOLOMON SYLASS, a labourer, about 5 feet 10 inches high, pretty well ſet, wears his own hair, which is a light brown, and ſtraight, pretty full ſmooth face, and ſhows his teeth much when he laughs, ſays he was born in Bucks county; had on, when he went away, a new rough fur hat, a light coloured turned cloth coat, brown or ſnuff colour, brown velvet jacket and breeches, the breeches newly ſeated, white cotton ſtockings, and a pair of pumps, almoſt new, with round plain ſilver buckles in them; he is ſuppoſed to be gone towards New-York, or Eaſt New-Jerſey. Whoever takes up the ſaid Solomon Sylaſs, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, paid by JOHN SCANLAN. †

JACOB S. HOWELL,

Has for ſale, at his ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry-houſe, and next door to Joſhua Howell's,

AN aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, imported in the laſt ſhips from London. *May* 1, 1772.

Alſo a few Hogſheads of RED PORT. ¶ 8 *W.*

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 3.

WE do not perceive here any ardent desire for the conclusion of a peace. Ten days ago there was a talk of a Russian commissary, who was supposed to be on his way from Vienna towards this capital, to negociate a treaty of pacification; but the intelligence appeared so little probable, that no credit was given to it.

Hamburgh, Feb. 20. On the 13th of February, at the Court then at Christenbourg, a new Council of State was created; the colour given for this creation is, that his Majesty, out of the most tender regard to his subjects, deeming it more advisable that they should be governed by many than one head, has erected this Council of State. The manifesto under which it was published consists of four articles.

By the first article, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, the Counts Thett, Rentzau, Ashberg, Otto, Shack, Rathlou, Admiral Hans, Henry Roamling, General Hans Henerick Von Eichficht, Adolphus Siegfried, Minister for the foreign departments, are to assemble weekly in presence of the King.

By the second article, no person is to apply to this Council of State, until he has first applied to the college or board that has cognizance of his particular business, and that board is to certify the facts, so far as they came under the immediate cognizance and direction of such board; the final decision of which is left entirely to this new Council of State; and such determination or rule as they shall make, the King obliges himself to sign.

By the third, all the trials, inquests, processes, &c. &c. are to be in the Danish language.

By the fourth, the King is to set his sign manual to no instrument whatsoever, but in the presence, and by the information of such person or persons as are learned in the laws of the land; and, to prevent any farther mischief and future disorder, it is declared to be the King's pleasure, that if at any time, by surprize or otherwise, he should be induced to affix his signature to any such instrument, the possessor of it shall not use it, until it shall have been examined into by the college or board to which it properly belongs, and even after such examination, it must be approved, ratified and confirmed, by the Council of State, as mentioned in the first article.

Petersbourg, Feb. 22. Admiral Knowles set out last Month from hence, with the Land and Sea Officers who are appointed to execute an Enterprise which is to take Place in the Black Sea at the Opening of the next Campaign. The Empress has given the Admiral 600 Roubles for his travelling Expences, and has appointed his Daughter to be one of her Maids of Honour. It is assured that all the Officers, before they go to the Place of their Destination, are to pass through Jassy, to consult with Count Romanzow; that they may, in Concert with that General, take the surest Methods to succeed in their Undertaking.

Berlin, March 15. A Major of Hussars, belonging to Colonel Ziethen's Regiment, brought an Aga of the Janizaries to our Sovereign, who was sent by General Field Marshal Count Romanzow as a Present. He was taken Prisoner by the Russians, and defended himself in an extraordinary Manner. When he came before his Majesty at Potsdam, he was asked by the King if he wore a Sword: He replied, "Gracious Sovereign, I am now a Slave, and am not permitted to wear One;" whereupon his Majesty declared him immediately free, and made him a Present of a fine Sabre. He is kept here at the King's Expence; and as he desired he might be sent safe to his Country again, the King ordered 1800 Dollars to defray the Expence of his Journey home. He is upwards of 6 Feet high, speaks the Italian Language tolerably, is well versed in the Art of War, and defended himself against a superior Force of Russians, till he was so much wounded he could fight no more.

Paris, March 2. They write that 17 Persons were poisoned in one Day at Mons. Marson's, a famous eating House in that Capital. After the strictest Enquiries made by the Police, and the Faculty, it was found that the Baker who furnishes that House with Bread, had accidentally laid it on a Board where Marson had strewed a great quantity of Ratsbane, in order to destroy the Rats; and as this Bread was put into the Soup that Day, the Persons who eat it were poisoned.

By the same Letter we are informed, that the Cashier of the French East India Company at Port l'Orient had decamped with a Million of French Livres, but before he could effect his Escape to London, he was taken Prisoner, and conducted to the Castle of St. Louis.

Hague, March 14. According to the last Accounts from Cracow, the Confederates still remain Masters of the Castle. These Letters announce the Death of a crowned Head.

Warsaw, March 7. Notwithstanding the positive assurances we had here a few days ago, of the signature of the preliminaries of peace between the Russians and the Turks, nevertheless we have not yet received any farther information respecting it; and we are even ignorant of the day on which the preliminaries were signed. All that we are certain of is, that M. de Saldern, the Russian Ambassador, hath not published any thing concerning it. On the contrary we learn, that the orders from the Court of Petersburgh are to set on foot ten regiments of light troops, and to continue vigorously the levies for the regiment of Hungarian hussars, commanded by Colonel Drewitz; and that the three squadrons which are in Moldavia with the army of Count Romanzow, have received orders to march towards this city. We are now only to raise German recruits.

The Confederates carried off Prince Gaspard Lubomirsky, who was going to Reszow, to marry the young Princess of Reszow. This news was brought by an express from Lemberg, and occasions great concern for the fate of that Prince.

LONDON.

Feb. 22. Mr. Wortley Montague is said, by the last letters from the Levant, to have retired to the neighbourhood of Horeb, with a Christian Monk, to imitate Mahomet, who, by the assistance of Sergius, propagated a faith, which has since prevailed over half the world.

Feb 29. *We hear that Mr. Wortley Montague has actually submitted to a disagreeable operation, to induce the wild Arabs to receive him into their society. The new religion, which he inculcates upon his followers, partakes more of Mahometanism than of Christianity; and, to give him influence with the fair sex, they are to be admitted, but with additional charms, into his paradise.*

March 1. *In the pocket of a footman to a lady of fashion (who it seems had purchased a chance of a ticket in the state lottery) was found the following curious memorandum: "When I get the ten thousand pounds I'll marry Bett Johnson, but because she was coy and saucy I'll use her like a servant; she shall bring me every morning a mug of strong beer with a toft, nutmeg, and sugar; then sleep till ten, when I'll have a sack posset; have dinner on the table precisely at noon; lay in a stock of wine and brandy; about five have tarts and jellies, and a gallon bowl of punch; a hot supper of two dishes, and if in good humour ask Bett to sit down; go to bed at twelve.*

March 7. Young Reynard has boasted in several companies, that he humbled the Minister effectually, and that the latter had *truckled* to him to resume his seat at the Treasury Board. This was told to Lord North, who said dryly, "That the *Boy* was much given to lying."

March 8. Orders are given for a general survey to be taken of all the ancient fortresses in Scotland, and a report made of the state thereof.

March 9. We are assured by the best authority, that an express is actually arrived over land from the East-Indies, which brings news of the very *worst* kind.

At Cornely's Masquerade, last Monday, a pretty Fruit Wench attracted so forcibly the Attention of Lord Grosvenor, that for two Hours she was the sole Object of his Flattery and Admiration. At length, worked up into an irresistible Want of forming an *Alliance* with her, he told her his Name, offered a *Carte Blanche*, and begged she would not delay his Happiness. The Lady whispered her Consent, but insisted upon continuing masked. The amorous Lord, overjoyed at the Conquest he had made, conducted his fair Inamorata to the Nunnery in Pall-Mall, where, having praised and re-praised every Charm he beheld and enjoyed, he obtained Leave to untie the odious Mask that concealed the Beauty who had made him happy. What Pen, or Pencil, could paint or describe the ghastly Astonishment of his Lordship, at the Sight of that Woman! What! my Wife, muttered he, shaking in every Limb! Lady Grosvenor burst into Laughter, and left the Room, thanking him ironically, for the Right he had given her to taste with Impunity of the forbidden Fruit.

The castle of Cronenbourg, in which the present reigning Queen of Denmark is confined, is four or five hundred paces distant from Elsineur, on the spot where stood formerly the fortress of Orkrange. It is built upon oaken piles, fastened with brown stones, and so solid, that it supports the fury of the tide, which sometimes beats against it most violently, without damaging it in the least. It makes a large square court, and was adorned with fine statues: The apartments also were very splendid. The pipes of the cistern, which supplied the garrison with water, and the locks of the doors, were all of fine silver, before it was plundered by the Swedes; who took it, under their King Charles Gustavus, in 1658. It has four little towers at each corner, covered with copper, but this castle, with the chapel, steeple, and ornaments of it, are all going to decay. It has a ditch towards the sea, surrounded with another ditch; and the land side is secured by four bastions, and a half bastion. They have five cannon upon them; but the bastion that secures the passage of the Sound has but two cannon, thirty-six pounders each, and eleven more of smaller size. The rampart is vaulted with free stone. Frederick II. who built this castle, spent none but his own money in the building of it, and declared, that if he knew there was one single stone in it that cost his people a farthing, he would have it removed.---This castle was formerly deemed impregnable, and on the harbour side defends the passage, while the castle of Helsinburgh commands it on the other.

March 10. Dr. Turnbull arrived here last week from America; he has left the Greek colony, which he settled in East Florida, in a thriving way: The husbandmen of that settlement are said to be more intelligent in many branches of agriculture than any people ever carried to America; much fine indigo, and other valuable articles of commerce, the produce of their labour, are now brought to this market. By this plan of colonizing, a considerable number of ingenious and industrious foreigners are become British Subjects, and have already contributed their mite to the commercial interest of England. The Greeks and other foreigners, who compose this colony, have been collected in the Islands of the Archipelago, conducted and settled by Dr. Turnbull, whose resolution in forming this plan, and steadiness in carrying it on to a compleat and solid establishment, entitle him to the thanks of the public.

March 12. The Government, we hear, have it in contemplation, to grant a bounty of five pounds a pipe upon all wines imported from America, which (as our dominions beyond the Atlantic are in many places admirably calculated for the purpose) it is hoped will be speedily claimed, to the mortification of the *grateful* Portuguese, who seem to have forgotten how many times the friendship of Great-Britain has rescued them from utter destruction.

March 17. If the Government does not establish a Settlement on the Mississippi, in North America, all the Benefits arising from the Industry of our Subjects in that Part of the World will flow into the Coffers of Spain, through the Channel of New Orleans; whereas if a civil Establishment takes Place, Thousands of the back Settlers in the old Provinces, who are now commercially lost to their Mother Country, as they consume none of her Manufactures, will immediately remove to the Borders of so delightful a River, where they will be again able to renew an Intercourse with England, and to make a comfortable Provision for their Families. The Advantages, however, arising from the Establishment in Question, will not terminate here; for an incredible Number of Foreigners, from various Parts of Europe, are already preparing to embark for the Mississippi, upon the Opinion that the Wisdom of Government must necessarily grant them Protection, and think it better to add to the Opulence of Great-Britain, than to increase the Strength of an ambitious Neighbour, who is at best a jealous Rival, and may be (especially if we supinely compliment it with our Side of the Mississippi) a very dangerous Enemy in America.

March 21. Letters from several Parts of the Continent mention the general Surprise which the Conduct of the British Court occasions there; as it was imagined, for numberless Reasons, the Queen Dowager of Denmark would have been called to a severe Account for her Proceedings.

March 24. Though the Tranquility of the East of Europe seems now to be restored, Politicians seem to be afraid that the three great Powers which have arbitrarily decided on the Affairs of Poland, will quarrel about the Spoil.

Certain Advice is received over Land, that the Governor and Council of Madrass, seeing Hider Ali reduced to Extremity by the Marattoes, have assisted him with Ammunition and Arms; which, it is much to be feared, will bring on us the Resentment of that very powerful Nation. It is greatly apprehended that French Councils already prevail at Puna; and should the Troops of Mauritius, by some unlucky Chance, land in India, we may give up for lost our Possessions in that Country. The above Intelligence is authentick.

Last Night Lord North waited on the Duke of Cumberland, at Cumberland House, in Pallmall, with whom he had a long Conference.

A Great Personage acts now as only Commander in Chief over the Army, the Secretary at War receives his Orders regularly relative to the Disposition of Commissions, and the Destination of Regiments, so that the whole Revenues of the Chief Commander flow into the Royal Coffers; and we can easily believe these Revenues to be great, when thirty Pounds a Day at least is allowed for the Expences of a Table.

The Duke of Holstein Gottorp, Uncle to the King of Denmark, is expected very soon in this Metropolis; and it is said he will have Apartments in Carlton House.

It is reported that some of our Men of War have sunk a French Ship of forty Guns in the Mediterranean, for not paying the Honours due to the British Flag.

A Correspondent observes, that the Marriage Bill is like an unpaid Bill of Exchange: It has been noted, and *protested*.

March 26. A foreigner of great distinction being asked what he thought of the letter which appeared in all the papers, and said to be written by the King of Denmark to the Queen, answered, "Think, Why, if that letter is genuine, I think it is the Queen's death-warrant."

We can assure the public that the present famous Catherine, Empress of Russia, has sent a particular message to our English Roscius, with the most pressing instances to visit her at Petersburgh, where she assures him of every honour he can possibly receive; adding, that she has long had the curiosity to see so surprizing a genius. We hear that Mr. Garrick intends to write a letter to her Imperial Majesty, thanking her for the distinction she has thought proper to pay him; and though he declines the honour of throwing himself at her feet, we hear he will, at her Majesty's desire, send her a plan for a theatre in Russia, where the plays are to be in the language of that nation.

March 27. What follows is a fact well known in the neighbourhood of Berkamstead: A few Sundays ago some choice Spirits from London were regaling at an inn, when, after dinner, the liquor introduced the love of frolick. After the burning of hats and wigs, it was proposed to draw lots which of the company should be hanged, and, during the course of the bottle, it was demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the whole company, that it was a death without pain. The lot fell upon a young man who had but just entered upon the fortunate estate of a bankrupt; however, whether he thought the advantages of bankruptcy not so great as it is in general believed, or he wished to be in the fashion of going out of the world in a string, he determined to die hard, to die like a cock. A convenient place in the room presented itself, and, in an instant, his own garters furnished the noose, the knot was fixed, and the chair in a minute knocked from under him; but, whatever was the opinion before about this death being without pain, the volunteer criminal made such a kicking against the wainscot, that the Landlord was brought into the room by the noise, where he saw the companions almost as black in the face with laughing, as the young man was with the agonies of death. The Landlord, astonished and distressed at the sight, cut down the almost expiring youth, and, with the assistance of a surgeon, and proper care, he is since recovered; and it is remarkable, that the first words he spoke after he recovered were, *I'll be hang'd if I ever do the same again.*

April 2. The last advices from Copenhagen give no farther account of the late revolution there, but intimate that something material relative thereto will transpire very soon. These advices add, that it is not doubted but Count Struensee, and Count de Brandt, will lose their heads.

Accounts from Copenhagen by this day's mail confirm, that the Chamberlain Cay Rantzau is nominated Envoy from the King of Denmark to the Court of London, where he hath already resided in that quality; and that the Baron Dieden de Furstenstein will go from London to Petersburgh.

The above accounts add, that after the last examination of Counsellor Struensee, he was permitted the use of wine and tobacco.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was in his place in the Upper House yesterday when his Majesty went to give the Royal Assent, but did not attend, as is usual, on his Majesty, either going or coming from the house.

A petition of the mayor, magistrates, merchants, &c. of Liverpool, has been presented to a great Assembly, complaining of the high price of corn; and praying that a bill may be brought in, for permitting the free importation of corn from America.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, March 29.

By his Majesty's frigate Stag, Sir John Lindsay, which is arrived at Spithead from the East-Indies in eight months, we hear, that the French have at the Mauritius 10,000 troops, and 4 ships of the line, and that they expect from Europe as large a force, or perhaps larger.

The Earl of Hillsborough gave notice a few days ago, in the House of Peers, that he had an important motion to make in the course of a few days, relating to the present situation of affairs in America.

A bill is prepared by the Duke of Manchester, and Mr. Charles Fox, to repeal the marriage act.

The following is an EXACT COPY *of the* LORDS PROTEST *against the Bill for regulating the Marriages of the Royal Family, inserted in our last.*

Dissentient,

1st, BECAUSE we think the declaratory principle in the preamble of the Bill, to be without foundation in law (in the extent there stated) to be unnecessary for the avowed purposes of the Bill, and likely to be attended with very dangerous consequences, as that preamble does assert, "that we are sensible "that marriages in the Royal Family are of the highest *import-* "*ance* to the State, and that *therefore* the Kings of this realm "have ever been entrusted with the care and approbation thereof."

The maxim here laid down, "that because marriages of the Royal Family are of the highest *importance* to the State, they are *therefore* entrusted to the Kings of this realm," is founded on a doctrine absurd and unconstitutional; but which hereafter will have the force of a Parliamentary declaration of law, the immediate tendency of which is to create as many prerogatives in the Crown, as there are matters of importance in the State, and indeed to extend them in a manner as vague and exceptionable, as had ever been done in the worst and most despotic periods, in the history of this nation; and we apprehend that some future, and even more dangerous use, may be made of this preamble, as it is much more extensive than is necessary for any purpose avowed in the Bill.

2dly, Because this declaratory preamble seems to justify the words, which his Majesty has been advised (we think very improperly) to use in his message to his Parliament, whereby a prerogative is assumed in an *extent* for which nine of his Judges, in their unanimous opinion, delivered to this House, do not find any authority.

3dly, Because the term *Royal Family* being *general*, and not qualified by the exception of "the issue of Princesses married into foreign families," seems to carry (very idly, as we apprehend) the Royal prerogative beyond the jurisdiction of the Crown of Great-Britain; can therefore, as applied in the preamble, be warranted by no law, and is indeed contrary to common sense.

4thly, Because, if this Parliamentary *declaration* of law can operate in any degree, as a retrospect (an operation against which we have no security by any thing contained in the Bill) it is pernicious and unjust; if it can have no such retrospect (as was asserted in argument by the friends of the Bill) it is then at best frivolous and unnecessary.

5thly, Because the enacting part of the Bill has an inconvenient and impolitic extent, namely, to *all Descendents of George the Second*. In course of time that description may become very general, and comprehend a greater number of people, and we conceive it would be an intollerable grievance, that the marriages of so many subjects, perhaps dispersed among the various ranks of civil life, should be subject to the restrictions of this act, especially as it has been asserted in argument, and endeavoured to be maintained by the authority of the grand opinion given by the Judges in the year 1717, that the care and approbation of the marriage, includes the education and custody of the person. We fear that this extensive power would come in time to make many of the first families in the kingdom totally dependant on the Crown, and we therefore lament that the endeavours so earnestly used in the Committee, in some degree to limit the generality of that description, were not suffered to take effect.

6thly, Because, as the line is too large, with regard to the description of the Royal Family, so we think that the time of nonage for that family, is also improperly extended. We conceive that the age of twenty-one years is that limit, which the laws of this country, and the spirit of the constitution, have with great wisdom given to minority. It seems indecent to the Royal Family, to suppose they will not be arrived at the age of discretion, as soon as the lowest subject of the realm; and we cannot conceive but they may be as capable of chusing a wife at the age of twenty-one, as of being entrusted with the regency of the kingdom, of which by law they are at that age capable. We also conceive that the deferring their age of majority, as to marriage, till twenty-six, is impolitic and dangerous, as it may tend to drive them into a disorderly course of life, which ought the more to be guarded against in men of high rank, as the influence of their example is the most forcible and extensive.

7thly, Because the power given by this Bill, to a Prince to marry after the age of twenty-six, having first entered in the books of the Privy Council, his intention so to do, for twelve calendar months, is totally defeated by the subsequent proviso, "Unless both Houses of Parliament shall, before the expiration "of the said twelve months, expressly declare their disapproba- "tion of such intended marriage."

We think this proviso lays great difficulties on future Parliaments, as their silence in such a case, must express a condemnation of the King's refusal, and their concurrence with such refusal, may prove a perpetual prohibition from marriage, to the person concerned.

We conceive the right of conferring a discretionary power of prohibiting all marriages (whether vested in the Crown alone, as intended by the message, or in the manner now enacted by the Bill) to be above the reach of any legislature, as contrary to the original inherent rights of human nature, which as they are not derived from, or held under civil laws, by no civil laws whatsoever can be taken away. We freely allow that the Legislature has a power of prescribing rules to marriage, as well as to every other species of contract, but there is an essential and eternal difference, between regulating the mode in which a right may be enjoyed, and establishing a principle, which may tend entirely to annihilate that right. To disable a man during his whole life, from contracting marriage, or what is tantamount, to make his power of contracting such marriage, dependant neither on his own choice, nor upon any fixed rule of law, but on the arbitrary will of any man, or sett of men, is exceeding the power permitted by the Divine Providence to human legislatures: It is directly against the earliest command, given by God to mankind, contrary to the right of domestic society and comfort, and to the desire of

lawful poſterity, the firſt and beſt of the inſtincts planted in us, by the Author of our nature, and utterly incompatible with all religion, natural and reveal'd, and therefore a mere act of power, having neither the nature nor obligation of law.

8thly, Becauſe we conceive this Bill to be pregnant with civil diſcord and confuſion; it has a natural tendency to produce a diſputed title to the Crown. If thoſe who may be affected by it, are in power, they will eaſily procure a repeal of this act, and the confirmation of a marriage made contrary to it; and if they are not, it will at leaſt be the ſource of the moſt dangerous party, that can exiſt in any country, a party attached to a Pretender to the Crown, whoſe claim he may aſſert, has been ſet aſide by no other authority than that of an act, to which the Legiſlature was not competent, as being contrary to the common rights of mankind. Such a claim, ſupported as it may be, by peculiar hardſhip in the caſe, muſt, as we conceive, at no very remote period, create great miſchief and confuſion.

Laſtly, Becauſe this Bill, which reſorts to ſuch harſh and unuſual methods, at the ſame time provides for its own purpoſe very uncertainly, and very imperfectly, for it ſecures no remedy againſt the improper marriages of Princeſſes married into foreign families, and thoſe of their iſſue, which may full as materially affect the intereſt of this nation, as the marriages of Princes reſiding in the dominions of Great-Britain. It provides no remedy at any age, againſt the improvident marriage of the King reigning, the marriage, of all others, the moſt important to the public. It provides nothing againſt the indiſcreet marriage of a Prince of the Blood, being regent at the age of twenty-one, nor furniſhes any remedy againſt his permitting ſuch marriages to others of the Royal Blood, the regal power fully veſting in him, as to this purpoſe, and without the aſſiſtance of his Council; we cannot therefore, on the whole, avoid expreſſing our ſtrong diſapprobation of an act, ſhaking ſo many of the foundations of law, religion, and public ſecurity, for ends wholly diſproportionate to ſuch extraordinary efforts, and in favour of regulations, ſo ill calculated to anſwer the purpoſes for which it is pretended they are made: And we make this Proteſt, that it may ſtand recorded to that poſterity, which may ſuffer from the miſchievous conſequences of this act, that we have no part in the confuſions and calamities brought upon them, by rendering uncertain the ſucceſſion of the crown.

RICHMOND	FITZWILLIAM	DEVONSHIRE
ABERGAVENNY	STAMFORD	ALBEMARLE
PORTLAND	DORSET	CRAVEN
ABINGDON	TORRINGTON	JOHN BANGOR.
ROCKINGHAM	MILTON	

Diſſentient,

Becauſe the liberty of marriage is a natural right inherent in mankind.

Becauſe this right is confirmed and enforced by the Holy Scriptures, which declare marriage to be of divine inſtitution, and deny to none the benefit of that inſtitution.

Becauſe the law of nature and divine inſtitutions are not reverſible by the power of human legiſlatures.

Becauſe there is a total difference between regulating the mode of exerciſing the right derived from the law of nature, and aſſuming or granting a diſcretionary power of taking it quite away.

Becauſe, though we think it expedient and agreeable to the dictates of reaſon, that minors ſhould not marry without the conſent of their parents or guardians, and that ſuch conſent ſhould be neceſſary to render their marriage good and valid, as it likewiſe is in the exerciſe of all their other rights, during the term of their nonage, it can no more be inferred from thence, that we acknowledge a right to continue ſuch reſtraint throughout their whole lives, than that we acknowledge a right to keep men or women in a ſtate of endleſs nonage, which, unleſs in the caſe of idiots or incurable lunatics, would be abſurd, unjuſt, and a manifeſt violation of the law of nature.

Becauſe, if a perpetual reſtraint upon marriage, or power given to reſtrain it, without limitation of time or age, be contrary to the natural and divine laws (as we apprehend it to be) a law authoriſing ſuch reſtraint, or conferring ſuch a power, muſt be null and void in itſelf.

Becauſe, in any caſe, where the rights of ſucceeding to the crown of theſe realms, may come to depend on the force or invalidity of the power given by this Bill, an appeal made againſt it, would probably bring upon the Royal Family, and the nation, all the miſeries and horrors of civil war.

Becauſe, though the placing ſuch a power in the King, with the interpoſition of both houſes of Parliament, is a better ſecurity againſt the abuſe of it, than if it had been entruſted to the King alone, yet it may be ſo uſed, in corrupt or violent times, as to be made, in ſome caſes, a perpetual negative on the freedom of marriage.

Becauſe, if the power be grievous, and contrary to the inherent rights of mankind, the grievance is encreaſed by the infinite number of perſons, over whom, in the courſe of time, it is likely to extend.

Becauſe we are convinced, that all the good purpoſes and objects of the Bill, which we have greatly at heart, might have been anſwered, without giving that perpetuity of reſtraint over the freedom of marriage, which we think ourſelves bound in conſcience to oppoſe.

TEMPLE	CLIFTON	ABINGDON
RADNOR	LYTTLETON	CRAVEN.

And, Becauſe the Bill is eſſentially wanting to its avowed purpoſe, in having provided no guard againſt the greater evil, the improper marriages of the Princes on the Throne.

RADNOR.

Waterford, April 7. By a private letter from a Gentleman in the north to his friends in this city, we learn, that whole villages have embarked at the different ports there for America, and that numbers of others were preparing to follow their example; ſo that in a ſhort time we ſhall ſee that once flouriſhing province reduced to beggary, and entirely depopulated.

Dublin, April 7. A remarkable Anecdote, recorded by Diodorus Siculus.---The affectionate King Sabacon, ſhocked at the uſeleſs effuſion of blood in thoſe capital puniſhments which were ſo frequently inflicted in his country, and finding the number of robbers no otherwiſe diminiſhed than by the loſs of his ſubjects, the cauſe ſtill remaining, converted their puniſhment to ſlavery, and that with ſo happy an effect, that robberies were ſcarcely heard of, while the public imperceptibly grew enriched by thoſe very hands which had formerly plundered private perſons; and ſtrong uſeful limbs were confined in chains, to ſerve thoſe with whom they once enjoyed privileges in common, which now they had ſo juſtly forfeited.

April 10. We are informed that Mr. Hannyngton, with a party of the light horſe, ſeized two of the principal leaders, not only among theſe rioters, but thoſe of the year 1763; their names are Graham and M'Holm, together with two others, who are now confined in Dungannon.

One Dankaert, a Dutchman, who had engroſſed a conſiderable quantity of corn, near Nieuport, in Flanders, was, on the 15th of laſt month, ſeized by a numerous mob, who pulled down his houſe, after dividing his corn, and other proviſions, and carried him down to the ſea coaſt, where they tied his hands behind him, and put him into a ſmall old fiſhing-boat, and towed him out to ſea, where they left him to die that death, which, they ſaid, he had been the means of inflicting on ſeveral of his neighbours.

Some animals are granivorous, others carnivorous. Man is both the one and the other. But if we go on at the rate we have for ſome time done in devouring animal food, we ſhall deſerve only the latter appellation. A conſtant reader therefore is of opinion, that if we were to adopt the Pythagorean ſyſtem but for half a year, it would be a more effectual means of lowering the butchers meat, than all the laws which the legiſlature can enact, and all the aſſociations can form.

CHRISTIANSTÆD, *in* St. CROIX, *April 18.*

By a Gentleman arrived from Antigua, we learn that a ſhip from Dublin for Philadelphia having put into Antigua through ſtreſs of weather, amongſt other paſſengers who landed, was a certain ſuppoſed Adventurer, calling himſelf Captain Price, and attended by two ſervants; this perſon frequenting ſome of the ſecond-rate Taverns, had a bill brought for his, and ſervants expence, of which he, ſcrupling to pay ſome articles, was arreſted: But by ſome means finding that the Publican had not the proper Licence for retailing of liquors, he brought information againſt him, and had him condemned in the fine, of which our Captain had half, thereby paid his bill, and put money into his pocket: Finding this likely to turn out a good trade for him, he declared he had on his liſt 40 more Punch ſellers, under the ſame predicament. This brought a general odium upon him, he was pointed at as an informer, and ſome people propoſed to puniſh him with the modern manner of Savage-making, Tar and Feathers. This was attempted one night, and the houſe, wherein he was, ſurrounded, but the Captain found means to withdraw, and getting through a prickly-pear fence, deemed impaſſable, he ſought refuge in the houſe of a Clergyman, who dreading a mob, was conducting him to the Guard, when they were met by a great number of people, ſome with bludgeons, a blow from one of which overturned the Clergyman's hat, and fell'd the unhappy Prieſt to the earth, from which, taken up ſpeechleſs, and carried to the Hoſpital, he expired in two days; the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on the body, and brought in their Verdict, "*Wilful Murder.*" Since which, 4 ſuſpected perſons are committed to Goal, and the Hue and Cry gone out after ſeveral others.

BOSTON, *May 25.*

Captain Champin Samſon, from Jamaica, informs, that when he was off Cape Florida, about the 6th of May inſtant, he ſpoke with a Ship that had taken up a Whale Boat with ſix Men, which were Part of a Crew of a Whaling Sloop, commanded by one Captain Berhard, of Nantucket, which was taken by a Brig under Spaniſh Colours, off the Matanzas, 5 Leagues Diſtance, the Brig gave the Crew their Boats, and carried off the Sloop: Captain Samſon was informed they had 130 Barrels of Oil.

Monday Morning XI o' Clock.] We have this Moment been informed, that, laſt Saturday, Captain Hooper arrived at Marblehead from Falmouth, who brought two Engliſh Prints, of the 4th and 7th of April, which, we hear, contains an Account of a bloody Fight, in Ireland, between the White Boys (ſo called) and the King's Troops, in which 500 were killed on the Spot, but whether of the former or latter, our Informer could not tell, though he read the Number of the Officers that were killed in the above Battle.

NEW-YORK, *June 1.*

Captain Hunt, in 12 Days from Bermuda, informs us, that about 6 Weeks ſince, the Brig Little Molly, Captain Williamſon, from Virginia for Antigua, was caſt away on the Rocks, near that Place, and that both Veſſel and Cargoe were loſt, but the Crew ſaved; and that much about the ſame Time, the Brig Liberty, Captain Cload, from Teneriffe for Maryland, run on the ſame Rocks, but got off again with the Loſs of her Rudder, and ſome other trifling Damage; ſhe was obliged to be unloaded, before ſhe could proceed on her Voyage.

By the Captains Dobbs and Wynkoop, from Coracoa, we learn, that about 5 Weeks ago, 8 Dutch trading Sloops were taken on the Spaniſh Main, by the Guarda Coſtas, and a Schooner ſunk, and every Soul on board periſhed; and that two ſtout Sloops, of 12 Guns, and 100 Men each, were ſailed from Coracoa in Queſt of the Spaniards, and were determined to take Satisfaction wherever they met them.

The annual Convention of the Clergy of the Church of England in New-York and New-Jerſey, met here laſt Week, have preſented an Addreſs to his Excellency Governor Tryon, congratulating him on his Arrival to this Province: To which he was pleaſed to return a polite and obliging Anſwer.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 4.*

The BAPTIST CHURCH in this City having, ſome Time ſince, unanimouſly choſen the Reverend WILLIAM ROGERS, A. B. for their Miniſter, upon the Reſignation of the Reverend Mr. EDWARDS, he was, on Sunday laſt, in the Preſence of a numerous and attentive Audience, ſolemnly ordained to that Office. A Sermon, ſuitable to the Occaſion, from Second Corinthians ii, 16, was preached by the Reverend ISAAC EATON, A. M. of Hopewell; the Reverend SAMUEL JONES, A. M. of Pennypack, delivered the Charge; and the Reverend JOHN GANO, of New-York, gave the Right-hand of Fellowſhip.

Extract of a Letter from Trichenopoly, in the Eaſt-Indies, dated June 19, 1771.

"I am at preſent with the General, who, I imagine, will ſoon take the Field.---Preparations for War are again making.---You can have no Idea, but from the real Hiſtories of India, of the numerous independent Powers here; 200,000 is but a ſmall Black Army."

Captain White, from St. Croix, on the 24th ult. in Lat. 32: 28, Long. 71: 4, ſpoke a Ship, Captain Duncan, from Charleſtown for London, out five Days; and on the 29th, juſt on Soundings, he ſpoke a Ship, Captain Drew, from Briſtol for Virginia, out 46 Days, all well.

Captain Craig, from St. Vincents, on the 28th of laſt Month, about 20 Leagues to the Eaſtward of our Capes, ſpoke the Ship Concord, Captain Volans, from this Port for Jamaica; and the ſame Day he ſpoke with Captain Rotch, in a Sloop from Port-au-Prince for New-York, out 18 Days, all well.

Laſt Thurſday Evening the Rev. Mr. WOODHULL, of Lancaſter County, was married to Miſs SALLY SPAFFORD, of this City.

Captain Conyngham, from Newry, on the 21ſt of May, in Lat. 38, Long. 67, ſpoke a Ship, Captain Lyell, from this Port for Liſbon, 3 Days out, all well.

Captain Eyres, from Liſbon, on the 14th of laſt Month, in Lat. 33: 51, Long. 60, ſpoke a Schooner, from Boſton for Dominica, out 8 Days, but did not learn the Maſter's Name; and on the 26th, in Lat. 38: 6, Long. 71, he paſſed by the Wreck of a Veſſel, Bottom upwards, which appeared to be a Sloop, about 45 Feet Keel, with a black Bottom, quite clean; her Maſt and Boom were floating by her, but her Rudder was gone, and ſhe did not ſeem to have been long in that Condition.

On Saturday laſt William Reed was executed at Burlington, purſuant to his Sentence, for Burglary. This is the ſame Perſon who was ſuſpected of murdering a Negroe Woman, belonging to Mr. Joſeph Lippincott, ſome Months ago.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Induſtry, W. Keith, from Liſbon. Schooner Hebe, J. Wilſon, and Sloop Betſy, J. Forſter, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Ann, R. Robinſon, St. Croix. Sloop William's Relief, C. Place, Saltertuda. Schooner Suſanna, A. M'Cormick, and Brig Chance, J. Taylor, St. Vincents. Sloop Mulberry, J. Warden, Maryland. Sloop Endeavour, C. Gale, Schooner Patty, J. Jones, and Sloop Polly, R. Collins, North-Carolina. Brig Friendſhip, J. Blewer, South-Carolina. Ship Boyne, S. Conyngham, from Newry.

Outwards. *Ship Otter, G. Catton, for Hiſpaniola. Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Antigua. Schooner Maſſachuſetts, J. Smith, Halifax. Snow Penn, T. M'Kean, Cork. Ship Polly and Peggy, T. Finley, for Jamaica.*

Cleared. *Schooner Charming Nancy, W. M'Grey, to Halifax. Snow Stirling, J. Martin, Hiſpaniola. Brig Georgia Packet, J. Souder, Georgia. Ship Betſy, S. Hood, Briſtol. Sloop Charlotte, W. M'Cunn, North-Carolina. Brig Lowther, M. Power, Barbados. Snow Venus, G. Atkinſon, and Ship London Packet, J. Cook, Liſbon. Brig Unity, T. Cripps, New-Jerſey. Sloop Two Brothers, J. Manchester, St. Kitts. Ship Joſeph, J. Crew, Newfoundland. Brig Polly, G. Stanton, and Brig Induſtry, R. Keeble, Virginia. Sloop Centurion, E. Gray, St. Euſtatia. Brig Betſy, E. Davis, Vigo. Brig Betſy, D. M'Cutcheon, and Ship Charming Sally, J. Cooper, Cork. Ship Carolina, B. Loxley, junior, London. Brig Prince of Wales, W. Moore, South-Carolina. Sloop Induſtry, Z. Hinſon, to Bermuda.*

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL *and* SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Price Six Shillings,*

THE LAWS paſſed by the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, during their laſt Seſſion.

Where alſo may be had ſingle (Price Three-pence)

An ACT for raiſing a Fund to pay the Damages done by Dogs, within the City and County of *Philadelphia*, and the County of *Bucks*.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate at the ſouth eaſt corner of Pine and Second ſtreets, 60 feet on Pine, and 72 feet on Second-ſtreet, with a ſmall brick tenement erected thereon. Alſo one other LOT of GROUND, containing in breadth, on the weſtern ſide of Third-ſtreet, 49 and an half feet, and in depth 199 and an half feet, adjoining a lot belonging to Samuel Powel, Eſq; enquire of

Thereſ. RICHARD PETERS, junior.

ALL thoſe who are any ways indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE WOOD, late of Frankford, Innholder, deceaſed, either by bond, bill, or book debt, or for goods bought at his vendue ſince his death, are deſired to pay their reſpective ballances to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 20th day of June inſt. otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the Hands of an Attorney; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted. JONATHAN PASCHALL, and WILLIAM PEARSON, Adminiſtrators. ¶ *June 4, 1772.*

To be SOLD,

A CERTAIN *piece of* GROUND, *ſituate in the Borough Town of Cheſter; bounded by lands of Hugh Roberts, Joſeph Hoſkins, John Odenheimer, and Providence road; containing 9 acres and 106 perches, moſt part of it cleared, and bears good graſs, is in good fence, and has a ſpring of water in it.*

Alſo a HOUSE *and* LOT, *nearly oppoſite to the Friends Meeting-houſe, in Cheſter; the lot being 40 feet in front, on Market-ſtreet, and extending 165 feet in depth, is accommodated with a good well, an oven and garden, and ſome fruit trees.*

Alſo a certain piece of fine GRASS LAND, *bounded by the Work-houſe wall, and by 3 ſtreets in the ſaid town, being in the whole about three-quarters of an acre, and lett at £. 5: 10: 0 per annum. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any of the ſaid lots, may enquire of* FRANCIS RICHARDSON, *in Cheſter, who will agree on reaſonable terms; one half the money being paid down, the purchaſer may keep the other in bond ſix months, paying intereſt, and leaving the land in ſecurity.*

To be lett, in the ſaid Borough Town, the HOUSE *and* LOT *where the ſubſcriber now dwells, being pleaſantly ſituated, adjoining to the long wharff, at the lower end of Market-ſtreet, commanding a very extenſive proſpect, is 50 feet in one front, and 40 feet in the other; the lot 80 feet front, and 120 feet deep, ſtands very convenient for a public houſe, or place of trade, and may be accommodated with a ſtable, and paſture adjoining to the ſaid dwelling-houſe; all which will be lett on very eaſy terms. Alſo a very convenient bake-houſe, and copper's ſhop, ſituate upon the eaſt or upper ſide of my wharff, in the ſaid Borough, which will be lett on eaſy terms, and good encouragement given to any perſon who underſtands the buſineſs, and is inclined to rent, or be otherwiſe employed in it.* FRANCIS RICHARDSON. ¶ 6 *W.*

Philadelphia, June 4, 1772.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN SNOWDEN, Sadler, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſatisfied, by RACHEL SNOWDEN, Adminiſtratrix, and JOHN SNOWDEN, junior, Adminiſtrator. ¶ 4 *w.*

Philadelphia, May 22, 1772.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS WILLIAMS, late of this city, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe who have any accounts againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in to the ſubſcriber, that they may be diſcharged. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, Adminiſtratrix. ¶

ALL perſons that are any way indebted to the eſtate of CONRAD SHITZ, of Lower-Merion township, Papermaker, deceaſed, are deſired to pay off their accounts; and all ſuch as have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be ſettled, by CATHERINE SHITZ, Adminiſtratrix, BENJAMIN SHITZ, and HENRY KAMMERER, Adminiſtrators.

N. B. An aſſortment of Sadlery, to be ſold, on reaſonable terms, by ſaid *Henry Kammerer*, living in Third-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. 6 *W.*

RUN away, on the 30th of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant boy, named *James Winterbottom*, by trade a Chimney-ſweeper; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a chimney frock and trowſers, blanket, bruſh and ſcraper; he is about 17 years of age, 4 feet 9 inches high, wears his own hair, of a brown colour, is weak and hollow eyed, waddles in his walk, and ſtammers much when talking; he has a down ſneaking look. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward, paid by

Philadelphia, June 4, 1772. ‖ GEORGE HEATHO.

RUN away *from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Cheſter county, in the night between the 5th and 6th of May laſt, a ſervant girl, named Eleanor Perrel, between 14 and 15 years of age, of low ſtature, grey eyes, ſwarthy complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, when ſhe went away, a black bonnet, lined with blue, a flannel ſhort gown, with brown and blue ſtripes, brown cloth petticoat, with a large linſey patch on it, tow ſhift, blue yarn ſtockings, high heeled ſhoes, linen apron, and new black mittens; ſhe was perſwaded away by one Mary Shaw, her mother, who uſes much tobacco, is a ſhort thick old woman, and very talkative. Alſo a half ſiſter of the ſaid Eleanor's, named Ann Shaw, a ſervant of Iſaac Taylor's, of Thornbury township, Cheſter county, which ſaid Mary laſt Fall took away in the ſame manner, as ſhe did the aforeſaid Eleanor. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, or Twenty Shillings for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JAMES DAVIS, *and* ISAAC TAYLOR. ¶

N. B. Said perſons may change their cloaths, as they had a large bundle with them; ſaid Mary moſtly lives at Iron Works.

WHEREAS Hannah Joyce (*whoſe maiden name was* Turner) *the wife of* Peter Joyce Fitzgerald, *hath eloped from her ſaid huſband, and lives in a ſcandalous manner with another man, named* Richard Stagtham Thomas, *Braſs Founder, with whom ſhe has attempted a marriage before the Swediſh Miniſter. Theſe are to warn all perſons not to harbour her in ſuch ſcandalous manner, nor to credit her on my account, for I will pay no debt of her contracting from the date hereof.* ¶

June 2, 1772. PETER JOYCE FITZGERALD.

For DUBLIN,

The BRIG

CONOLLY;

EXPECTED to ſail in two weeks, and has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage, apply to ANDREW CALDWELL, and J. WILSON.

For LIVERPOOL,

The SHIP MINERVA,

ALEXANDER CAIN, Maſter;

WILL ſail with the utmoſt expedition, having a great part of her cargoe ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage, apply to ANDREW CALDWELL and J. WILSON, or the Captain on board, at William Allen, Eſquire's wharff.

A QUANTITY OF

CHOICE SPANISH HIDES,

To be SOLD by

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

On Stamper's Wharff, or by

SAMUEL RHOADS, junior,

At the Bird-in-Hand Wharff. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, situate in Maiden-creek township, Berks county, about 6 miles from the town of Reading, containing 136 acres, and allowance; whereon is a dwelling-house, and barn, with stables; also an extraordinary good merchant mill, inferior to none in the county, and in a very plentiful part of the country for wheat; it has two water wheels, two pair of stones, and all other conveniences for carrying on both merchant and country work; also a saw-mill; the whole is on a large stream of water, never known to fail; the situation pleasant and healthful. Any person inclining to view or purchase the same, may apply to MARY PARVIN, on the premises, Executrix, or JAMES STARR, in Reading, Executor. *N. B.* The title is indisputable. ¶

To be SOLD,

AMERICAN FLINT GLASS,

greatly improved, and allowed by compleat judges to be equal to most imported from England, is now only to be sold, by wholesale and retail, at the *American Flint Glass store*, in Second-street, the fifth door above Race-street, by

CAUFFMAN and FEGAN,

Where they have just now opened, a large and general Assortment of that Manufactory, viz.

DOUBLE and single flint gallon, 3 quart, half gallon and quart decanters, with stoppers; sugar loaf ditto; round ditto; single and double flint tumblers, pint measure, half pint ditto, and gills; tall pint tumblers, pints and half pints; enamelled mason wines; twisted mason wines; enamelled mason twisted wines; plain ditto; common wines; twisted ditto, enamelled ditto; syllabubs, with one handle; ditto, with two handles; bubbled buttoned jellies; common acorn ditto; bell bowl jellies; enamelled smelling bottles; common and twisted ditto; jacony salts, and enamelled ditto; double and single cruits, with stoppers; tall, twisted and enamelled cruits; enamelled 3 footed creams; common ditto; 3 footed salts, enamelled blue and plain; inks of all sorts, and flower pots; garden pots, and proof glasses; lemonaded cans; candlesticks, ornamented; servers, ornamented; common and enamelled mustards; vinegar and oil cruits, joined together; and great variety of glasses, too tedious to insert.

The public may be assured, that no other kind of glass will be kept, or sold, in said store----From the great experience that the proprietor of this manufactory, Mr. Henry William Setigle, has of the patriotic spirit of the Gentlemen in Pennsylvania, and the provinces adjacent, he flatters himself that it will meet with suitable encouragement. All orders and patterns, sent to the store, shall be accurately forwarded and complied with, at the Manufactory, or at the Store, from time to time. All Store-keepers, Tavern-keepers, and Retailers, will be compleatly supplied to orders, lower than importation price.

N. B. Said *Cauffman* and *Fegan* have for sale, spirits, rum, melasses; Lisbon and Malaga wines; sugar, spices of all kinds, and bar iron, of the best quality; and dry goods of all kinds, imported in the Snow Molly, Capt. Woodhouse, from Liverpool.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away on the 10th of May last from the subscriber, living on Middle-creek, Frederick county, Virginia, a native Irish servant man, named CON O DONNELL, about 35 years old, five feet eight inches high, of a sandy complexion, large sandy beard, and fair hair. Had on when he went away, a castor hat, blue broadcloth coat, lappelled linsey jacket, leather breeches, coarse stockings, and strong shoes; he had two shirts, one of Irish linen, the other sheeting, he has a wig, and it is likely he may cut off his hair, also a pass, the property of a certain Robert Gray, signed by a Magistrate in Philadelphia, about three years ago, and since renewed by Thomas Price, in Frederick Town, Maryland. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by me BENJAMIN THORNBRUGH. ¶

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from Red Stone settlement, Bedford county, the 4th of May, an Irish indented servant man, named JAMES MURRAY, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, about 28 years of age, is of a redish complexion, wears his own sandy coloured hair, pitted with the small pox. Had on him, and took with him, a light coloured fly coat, lined with striped linsey, a blue cloth jacket, both had metal buttons, two pair of trowsers, one petticoat, the other long, new shoes, brass buckles, a felt hat, a frock shirt, which he commonly wore over his clothes, a wallet, with some provisions in it, and a new ozenbrigs shirt. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, or brings him to the red house, in Virginia, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me ¶ WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1772.

RUN away from the subscriber, living at the sign of the Buck, in Second-street, a Dutch servant girl, named MARY SHEMFESSEL, 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet high, well set, a full freckled face, thick redish hair; had on, and took with her, two callicoe gowns, one with red stripes and running flowers, the other with black flowers, 3 handkerchiefs, one a red Barcelona, the other two striped border kenting, one blue quilt, two petticoats, one a cloth-coloured camblet, the other a striped home-made linsey, one pair of blue fluff shoes, and one pair of leather ditto, with large silver plated buckles. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall have SIX-PENCE reward, paid by LEWIS FARMER. ‖

Lancaster Goal, May 14, 1772.

THIS day was committed to my custody, on suspicion of being a runaway servant, a certain JAMES SMITH, as he calls himself, and, on his own confession, says he is an indented servant to Mr. John Gibson, of Hopewell township, York county. His master is desired to come and pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks, otherwise he will be sold out for his fees, by GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler. §

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 25th of May, 1772, an indented servant man, named WILLIAM KELLEY, 18 or 19 years old; had on, when he went away, a white coat, a new hemp shirt, and a pair of good tow-linen trowsers, new shoes, and square steel buckles in them, an old black handkerchief about his neck, and an old hat; he has black hair, and thin visage. Whoever takes up the said servant, and confines him in any of his Majesty goals, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler. §

BENJAMIN HUMPHREYS,

SAW-MILL SAWS,

And a large QUANTITY of

SICKLES,

Made in the neatest Manner, and sold, at the lowest Rates, by

BENJAMIN HUMPHREYS,

In Chestnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, and next Door to John Ross, Esq; in PHILADELPHIA. ¶

THIS is to give notice to all the owners and possessors of Hollander's Creek Marsh, that there is a tax of Seven Shillings and Six-pence, per acre, thereon assessed, to be paid in three weeks from this date; and all persons in arrears for their levy on said marsh, are desired to pay the same to the treasurer, otherwise they will be subject to the penalties, agreeable to an Act of Assembly for said Hollander's Creek Marsh.

May 25, 1772. JOHN HORSON, Treasurer.

Downing's Town, East-Caln Township, Chester County.

THE twenty-fifth of April last,
Did stray away from me full fast,
A bright bay MARE, her age near five,
Thirteen hands high, if she's alive,
Bucks county bred, I dare maintain,
Perhaps she's gone thereto again,
Well mark'd (by chance) as I may say,
What ever hurt'er, or which way,
As yet I am a stranger to,
But in th' off flank she was run thro',
It must have been stake, bull, or cow,
And if not so, I can't tell how;
A sad mishap I do declare,
For now the place is void of hair.
She has all gaits, that horse can go,
Therefore what more then would you know?
Tho' something here I've needful found,
To let you know she was shod round;
This in the public I record,
Bring her to me, or send me word,
A Twenty Shilling bill I'll give,
With charges such, as man may live;
Therefore I do remain, and am,
Your humble servant, JOSEPH LAMB. ¶

JOSEPH SAUNDERS, in Chestnut-street,

HAS just imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, and other vessels, a neat assortment of printed calicoes and cottons, among which are a few pieces of 9-8ths wide copper plate furniture, long and clear lawns, mantuas, silk and linen handkerchiefs, best ozenbrigs and Russia sheeting, and Russia drilling, black and blue calimancoe, striped and plain camblets, Manchester checks and stripes, dorsetteens, black and blue russel, mens fine white and brown knit ribbed thread stockings, red and white flannels, Leghorn hats, hair cloth, for house entries or maltsters use, wool cards, shot and bar lead---. He has also for sale, as usual, fine French indigo, madder, and black pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, allspice, coffee, &c. 4 *W.*

Just imported, in the ship Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, and the ship Catherine, Captain Young, from London,

A VERY large and neat assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the ensuing season, which are now opening, and to be sold on the most reasonable terms, by MILES and WISTER, at their stores, in Market-street, at the house of JOHN WISTER, and in Second-street, at the house of SAMUEL MILES, a few doors above Arch-street. They have also for sale, a parcel of choice Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Lisbon WINE.

GODFREYD RICHTER,

In Second-street, the corner house of Vine-street, where Frederick Dominick, Watch-maker, lives;

OFFERS his service to those Gentlemen who incline to learn the GERMAN LANGUAGE; and as he is a native of Saxony, and the German Language has been his chief study, they may depend upon due care, and the true pronounciation.

MORRIS and MIERCKEN,

HAVE for sale, at their Sugar-house, in Southwark, and at their store, in Second-street, a few doors below Chestnut-street, double, middling, and single refined LOAF SUGAR; lump and muscovado ditto; sugar-candy, and melasses. *Tbc.* 3*m.*

To be SOLD, within 7 miles of Philadelphia,

A PLANTATION, that is remarkably well accommodated; it contains 560 acres of land, whereof about 90 are meadow, 50 whereof are well watered, above 160 good woodland, and the remainder excellent plowland, for raising wheat; of which plowland, if the purchaser sees fit, he may convert 20 acres more into watered meadow, as also he may erect grist-mills, saw-mills, &c. as he pleases, as there is a plentiful stream, and good falls, which afford a command of water for all such purposes, in abundance; the principal dwelling-house has 2 good kitchens and parlours, six bed-rooms, large garrets and cellars, 2 gardens, a large orchard, and all necessary out-houses. There are besides three farm-houses on the plantation, with their out-houses and orchards, two of them lately built, and there is not a more healthy place in this or any other province. For further information, enquire of the Printers. A fine spring by the house.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the London Coffee-House, on Friday, the 5th of June, at six o'clock in the evening (if not sold before, at private sale)

A LOT or PIECE of GROUND, situate on the east side of Fifth-street, near Arch-street corner, containing in breadth on Fifth-street 16 feet, and in length or depth 60 feet, clear of groundrent. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers.

JAMAICA and SPANISH DRYED HIDES,

Just Imported, and to be SOLD, by

DAVID BEVERIDGE,

At his store on the Bird-in-Hand wharff.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

MADE his escape from Dover goal, in the county of Kent, upon Delaware, on the 21st of May instant, JOHN WINTERTON, who was committed on a charge of murder; he is a tall raw boned person, of a pale complexion, thin visage, wears his own hair, of a dark colour, generally tied behind, and has a large scar upon his nose: Had on, when he made his escape, a blue great coat, a blue close bodied coat and waistcoat, his other apparel unknown. Whoever apprehends the said John Winterton, within the county aforesaid, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive the sum of Twenty-five Pounds; and if taken out of the said county, and secured, so that he may be brought to justice, the above reward of Fifty Pounds, paid by

Dover, May 21, 1772. ¶ JAMES CALDWELL, Sheriff.

Easton, May 16, 1772.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday, the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Benjamin Vancamp, in Lower Smithfield township, a certain tract of land, situate in the said township, adjoining the lands of Cornelius Vancamp, and John Chambers, and containing about 150 acres; late the property of James Brooks; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by PETER KACHLEIN, Sheriff. ‖

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the house of Jacob Stroud, in Lower Smithfield township, on Wednesday, the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain plantation and tract of land, situate in the said township, adjoining the lands of Garret Brodhead, and others, and containing about 150 Acres, whereon are good buildings, and plenty of meadow; late the property of Luke Brodhead; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by ¶ PETER KACHLEIN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the house of Bartle Hoover, in the town of Northampton, on Saturday, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain lot of ground, adjoining the said town, and land of David Deshler, containing 100 feet square, and whereon is a good tan-yard, and other buildings; late the property of Andrew Reep, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

PETER KACHLEIN, Sheriff.

THE Subscribers, Auditors, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Philadelphia, to audit and settle the Accounts of the Creditors of JOHN KOPLIN, *late of Limerick Township, in the said County, do hereby give public Notice, to all the Creditors of said Koplin, to give their Attendance at the House of Archibald Thomson, in Norrington Township, on the Eleventh Day of JUNE next, in the Forenoon, with their Accounts, properly attested, in order that Distribution of the said Koplin's Estate may be made, according to Law.* CHARLES JOLLY, HENRY PAWLING, ISRAEL JACOBS. *May 27, 1772.*

A BRIDGE, consisting of Stone Piers, Frame Platform, &c. being proposed to be built this Summer, over Wissahickon Creek, near Morris's Mill, in Whitemarsh Township. Any Person, or Persons, qualified to furnish Stone, Lime, Timber, &c. and to build the said BRIDGE, are desired to meet the County Commissioners, at CALEB CARMALT's Office, in Church Alley, on the Sixth Day of JUNE inst. at Ten o' Clock in the Morning, in order that the Proposals then offered, respecting the Undertaking the Building of the said Bridge, may be considered and determined on. Philadelphia, May 25, 1772.

ALL Persons who are possessed of Bills of Credit, issued by Act of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, dated June 15, 1767, denominated SIX POUNDS, FOUR POUNDS, and FORTY SHILLINGS; and also the Bills of Credit of said Province, issued 1st March, 1769, denominated THREE POUNDS, THIRTY SHILLINGS, TWELVE SHILLINGS, and EIGHT SHILLINGS, are requested to bring them to the Provincial Treasurer, and receive their respective Value.

May 4, 1772. tbc3m. OWEN JONES.

Just imported in the Britannia, Captain Falconer, and other vessels lately from Europe, and to be sold by

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,

At his store, in Water-street, the second door above Chestnut-Street,

A NEAT and General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE. suitable for the Season. 6 W.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to All whom it may concern, that by Order of the Honourable the Judges of the Supream Court, of the province of Pennsylvania, a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, will be held at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 15th of June next. JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

Kennet Square, April 20, 1772.

LIGHTFOOT,

THE noted Bucks county brown STALLION, to be kept at the stables of JOSEPH MUSGRAVE, at the small sum of Ten Shillings each mare this season. A horse without blemish, 15 hands high, 6 years old this grass, well shaped, and marked, a genteel carriage, is very well gaited as a hackney, and is allowed, by the best judges, to be as swift a pacer as they have seen on the continent. ¶

Maidenhead, April 20, 1772.

GRANBY,

WILL cover this SEASON at Mr. Wilson Hunt's, at *Three Pounds* a Mare; he is a son of the Bellsize Arabian, from a shock mare; his grandam was got by Old Cade, a son of the late Lord Godolphin's famous Arabian, whose blood has been so highly esteemed for many years, his great grandam was a Hartly mare, known by Sportsmen to be the best in England. Granby is a fine bay, fifteen hands one inch high, with strength in proportion, and equal in form and beauty to any horse in America. ¶

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE

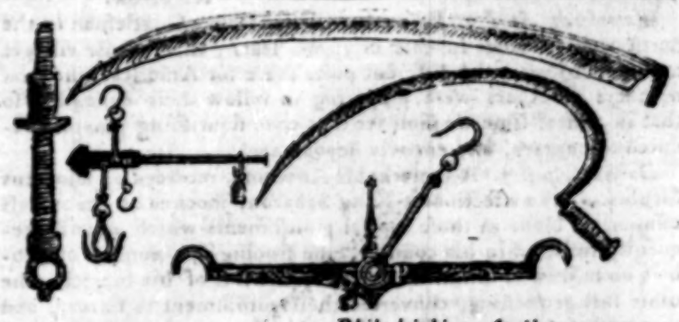
CHARLESTOWN PACKET,

SAMUEL WRIGHT,

MASTER;

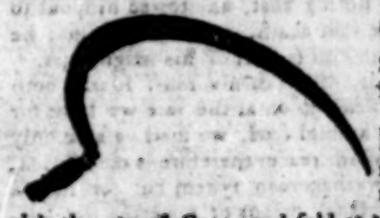
Will sail with all convenient speed, having extraordinary accommodations for passengers, and part of her cargoe now ready to go on board. For freight or passage, apply to JOSHUA CRESSON, URIAH WOOLMAN, or the Master on board, at Millnor and Hough's wharff. *Fifth Month 26th, 1772.* ⊖

A LARGE Quantity of SCYTHES and SICKLES, prepared for the ensuing Harvest, and to be sold Wholesale or Retail by the Subscriber, living in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets. Also Iron Work for Grist and Saw-mills, Clothier and Timber Screws, Smith's Bellows, and most Sorts of Smith's Work. Tbc. WILLIAM DAWSON.



Philadelphia, April 13, 1772.

NINETY DOZEN of cradling, grass, and briar scythes; and 120 dozen of sickles, made ready for the ensuing season; a quantity of straw knives, tanners knives, and drawing knives, smiths bellows, iron work for grist-mills, the spindle and rine made after the old or new method, clothiers, timber, packing, tobacco, and other large screws, saw-mill and fulling-mill irons, large scale-beams, for millers or larger draughts, and steelyards; all made by the subscribers, living at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, who believe they will prove as good as any made elsewhere, which they will sell at reasonable rates, wholesale or retail, warranted or unwarranted; they have for sale, Black-lead Crucibles, of John Stephens's make, known to be good. STEPHEN PASCHALL, and son STEPHEN PASCHALL. 9 *W.*



ONE HUNDRED and Twenty DOZEN of SICKLES, now preparing for the HARVEST, by JAMES HENDRICKS, Cutler, South Side of Market-street, the fourth Door above the Prison, they will be done with the utmost Care, and sold at the lowest Rates, and ensured to be good. ¶ 6*W.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.